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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-seventh session
Vienna, 14–18 May 2018

Draft report

Rapporteur: Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

Organization of the session

A. Informal pre-session consultations

1. At its reconvened twenty-sixth session, held on 7 and 8 December 2017, the Commission agreed that the regular part of its twenty-seventh session would be held from 14 to 18 May 2018, with informal pre-session consultations to be held on 11 May 2018, the working day preceding the first day of the session.

2. At the informal pre-session consultations on 11 May 2018, which were chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission, Alena Kupchyna (Belarus), the Commission conducted a preliminary review of the draft resolutions that had been submitted by the deadline of 16 April 2018 and dealt with organizational matters for the twenty-seventh session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

3. The Commission held the regular part of its twenty-seventh session in Vienna from 14 to 18 May 2018, during which time there were [...] plenary meetings and [...] meetings of the Committee of the Whole.

4. The Chair of the Commission opened that part of the session. At the 1st meeting, on 14 May 2018, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made an opening statement.

5. Opening statements were made by the observer for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Group of African States), the observer for Bangladesh (on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States), the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the representative of Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine).

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C. Attendance

6. The twenty-seventh session was attended by representatives of [...] States members of the Commission. Also attending were observers for [...] other States Members of the United Nations, observers for [...] non-member States, representatives of [...] entities of the United Nations system and observers for [...] institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, [...] intergovernmental organizations and [...] non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.15/2018/INF/2.

D. Election of officers

7. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the end of its reconvened twenty-sixth session, on 8 December 2017, opened its twenty-seventh session for the purpose of electing its Bureau for that session. In view of the rotation of offices based on regional distribution, the officers elected for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission and their respective regional groups are listed below.

8. On 8 December 2017, the Commission elected the Chair, the Third Vice-Chair and the Rapporteur. The nomination for the office of the First Vice-Chair remained pending until 15 December 2017, when the Group of Eastern European States nominated Alena Kupchyna of Belarus for that office. The nomination for the Second Vice-Chair remained pending until 18 January 2018, when the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States nominated Armin Andereya Latorre of Chile for that office. The Commission elected the First and Second Vice-Chairs during its consideration of item 1.

9. The officers of the Commission at its twenty-seventh session were as follows:

Chair	African States	Lotfi Bouchaara (Morocco)
First Vice-Chair	Eastern European States	Alena Kupchyna (Belarus)
Second Vice-Chair	Latin American and Caribbean States	Armin Andereya Latorre (Chile)
Third Vice-Chair	Western European and other States	Helen Eduards (Sweden)
Rapporteur	Asia-Pacific States	Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

10. A group composed of the Chairs of the five regional groups (the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Egypt and the observers for Bangladesh, Montenegro and Spain), the observer for Ecuador (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and the representative of Bulgaria (on behalf of the European Union) was established to assist the Chair of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31. During the twenty-seventh session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 16 and 17 May 2018 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

11. At its 1st meeting, on 14 May 2018, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work (E/CN.15/2018/1), which had been approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2017/237.

F. Documentation

12. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-seventh session are listed in conference room paper E/CN.15/2018/CRP.[...].

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Addendum

General debate

1. At its 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 6th meetings, on 14 and 16 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled "General debate".

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 14 May 2018, the Commission held a ceremonial segment in honour of António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of Norway and Co-chair of the Sustainable Development Goals Advocates, in the presence of Karin Kneissl, Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria. The Chair of the Commission made an introductory statement. During the ceremonial segment, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Prime Minister of Norway and the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria made statements.

3. At the 1st meeting of the twenty-seventh session of the Commission, on 14 May 2018, the following persons made statements:

Prajin Juntong, Air Chief Marshal, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice of Thailand

Germán Garavano, Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina

Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Jayantha Jayasuriya, Attorney General of Sri Lanka

Sakeus Shanghala, Minister of Justice of Namibia

Oleg Syromolotov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Hiromu Kurokawa, Vice-Minister of Justice of Japan

Maria Assunta Accili Sabbatini, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations (Vienna)

Bruno Javier Faraone Machado, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations (Vienna)

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David Hall, Ambassador, Alternate Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations (Vienna)

Alena Kupchyna, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations (Vienna)

Alvaro Guzman, Second Secretary, Alternate Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations (Vienna)

James A. Walsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State, United States of America

Brendon Hammer, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Suhardi Alius, Commissioner General of Police, Head of the National Agency for Combating Terrorism of Indonesia

4. At the 2nd meeting of the session, on 14 May 2018, the following persons made statements:

Liu Zhiqiang, Vice-Minister of Justice of China

Hamad Alkaabi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jean-Louis Falconi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations (Vienna)

Lourdes Victoria-Kruse, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations (Vienna)

Abdul Aziz Al Remaihi, Ministry of Interior of Bahrain

Carlos Medina Ramírez, Vice-Minister of Criminal Policy and Restorative Justice, Ministry of Justice and Law of Colombia

Anabella Guardia Escoffery de Rubinoff, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ahmet Muhtar Gün, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations (Vienna)

Claude Wild, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations (Vienna)

Jabir Hemaidawi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ricardo Neiva Tavares, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations (Vienna)

Johnny Pitswane, Minister Plenipotentiary, Alternate Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ibrahim Assaf, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (Vienna)

Abdullah Yousef Al Mal, Legal Adviser to the Minister of Interior of Qatar

5. At the 3rd meeting of the session, on 14 May 2018, the following persons made statements:

Andrei Furdui, Director, Department for Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice of Romania

Omar Amer Youssef, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations (Vienna)

Ahmed Said Al Shekaili, Assistant Attorney General of Oman

Ihsan Ghani, National Coordinator, National Counter-Terrorism Authority of Pakistan

Hila Tene-Gilad, Director, Human Rights and Relations with International Organizations, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Ministry of Justice of Israel

Zheenchoroev Mirlan, Member of Parliament, Kyrgyzstan

Ganeson Sivagurunathan, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations (Vienna)

Raul Antonio López, Deputy Minister of Justice and Public Security of El Salvador

Bruce S. Concepcion, Special Envoy, Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime, Office of the President of the Philippines

Bader Al Massad, Attorney General, Ministry of Justice of Kuwait

Claudio Ramos Borrego, Director of International Relations, Ministry of Justice of Cuba

Keith Azzopardi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Malta to the United Nations (Vienna)

Maimona Ahmed Mohammed Khalid, Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Mission of Sudan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Shakir Shamilyevich Shayakhmetov, Acting Rector of the Law Enforcement Academy of Kazakhstan

Dalila Hernández Medina, Minister Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations (Vienna)

Artur Chakhoyan, Deputy Head of the Department of the General Prosecutor's Office of Armenia

Michael A. O. Oyugi, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations (Vienna)

Sami Samawi, Attaché, Alternate Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations (Vienna)

Pilar Saborio de Rocafort, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations (Vienna)

Carlos Alberto Játiva Naranjo, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations (Vienna)

Carlos Alberto García Reyes, Minister Counsellor, Chargé d'affaires, Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations (Vienna)

Janusz S. Urbańczyk, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations (Vienna)

Salahaldin Abdalshafi, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (Vienna) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States)

Christine Brautigam, Director, Intergovernmental Support Division, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Liberato Bautista, President, Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council

Alberto Donà, Minister, Alternate Permanent Observer of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to the United Nations (Vienna)

6. At the 6th meeting of the session, on 16 May, the following persons made statements:

Sara Herrerías Guerra, Deputy Attorney General for Human Rights, Crime Prevention and Community Services, Attorney General's Office of Mexico

Faouzia Mebarki, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations (Vienna)

Juan Fernando Javier Rojas Samanez, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations (Vienna)

Antonio de Almeida Ribeiro, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations (Vienna)

Yongsoo Lee, Deputy Ambassador, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations (Vienna)

Masood Ahmad Azizi, Deputy Minister, Policy and Strategy, Ministry of Interior of Afghanistan

Rafael Bustillo Romero, Coordinating Magistrate, Criminal Chamber, Supreme Court of Justice of Honduras

Abbas Bagherpour, Director General for International Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Vivian N. R. Okeke, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations (Vienna)

Richard Eames, Senior Coordinator, Advocacy and Communications, International Anti-Corruption Academy

Zin Hwan Kim, President, Korean Institute of Criminology

7. At the 6th meeting of the session, the representative of Morocco made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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Rapporteur: Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

Addendum

Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels

1. At its 4th and 5th meetings, on 15 May 2018, and its 6th meeting, on 16 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 5, entitled "Thematic discussion on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels". The discussion focused on the following sub-themes:

(a) Current challenges;

(b) Possible responses to them.

2. For its consideration of agenda item 5, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat containing the guide for the thematic discussion (E/CN.15/2018/6).

3. The prominent theme for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission ("Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels") had been decided by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 2016/241.

4. The discussion on sub-theme (a) was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Digaan Joseph Mangena (South Africa), Jayantha Fernando (Sri Lanka), Eric do Val Lacerda Sogocio (Brazil), Markko Künnapu (Estonia) and Knut Jostein Sætnan (Norway). The discussion on sub-theme (b) was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Feng Xu (China), Carlos Medina Ramírez (Colombia), Artur Zavalunov (Russian Federation) and Pedro Verdelho (Portugal).

5. The Chair made an introductory statement. Introductory statements were also made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Chief of the Cybercrime and Anti-Money-Laundering Section of UNODC.

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6. The representative of Bulgaria made a statement (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). The observer for the State of Palestine made a statement on behalf of the Group of Arab States. Statements were also made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia, Germany, India, the United States of America, Pakistan, Mexico, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, Cuba, Serbia, Indonesia, China, Japan, France and South Africa.

7. Observers for Canada, Iraq, Spain, Viet Nam, Belgium, Liechtenstein, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Philippines, Algeria, Thailand, Kuwait, Nigeria, Turkey, Oman, Azerbaijan, Australia and the Netherlands also made statements.

8. At the 5th meeting of the Commission, the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women, Geraldine Byrne Nason, made a statement via videoconference.

9. The observer for the League of Arab States made a statement.

10. The observer for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean also made a statement.

A. Summary by the Chair

11. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

Current challenges

12. Many speakers stressed that cybercrime continued to increase, posing challenges for legislators and policymakers. Threats posed by cybercrime in its different forms were multifaceted and multidimensional and affected not only citizens, but also businesses and Governments.

13. Many speakers expressed their concern about the creation of a sophisticated digital underground economy in which computer data were the commodity, as well as about the facilitating role of cybercrime in the commission of various forms of transnational organized crime and terrorism.

14. A number of speakers noted that cloud computing raised a number of challenges for criminal justice practitioners, in particular with regard to the applicable law and the criminal jurisdiction. Requesting computer data from other jurisdictions was challenging owing to the unknown location of those data and delays in the response that often exceeded the data-retention period, which could lead to the destruction of key electronic evidence. Dual criminality was also highlighted as a challenge for international cooperation.

Possible responses to them

15. In response to the challenges posed by cybercrime, many speakers provided an update on their preventive measures and legislative reform efforts, including with regard to criminalization and electronic evidence.

16. Many speakers underlined that international cooperation was crucial to effectively combating cybercrime, given its transnational and rapidly evolving nature.

17. Many speakers highlighted the need for fast and effective responses to requests for mutual legal assistance related to electronic evidence. A speaker suggested legislative amendments to allow for lawful access to data where only a set of possible locations of those data was known (i.e., in an indeterminate location), giving due respect to the sovereignty and territoriality of States.

18. Many speakers called for urgent action through, inter alia, the exchange of information and best practices, the development and updating of substantive and procedural laws, the more effective and efficient use of public-private partnerships,

including for the prevention of cybercrime, electronic evidence-gathering and take-down procedures, the strengthening of international cooperation mechanisms, including 24/7 networks, and capacity-building activities. In that regard, several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of UNODC in providing focused technical assistance to requesting countries through its Global Programme on Cybercrime.

19. Many speakers underlined the significance of efforts to enhance the capabilities of competent national authorities to deal with cybercrime and electronic evidence. They called upon States and technical assistance providers to step up efforts for capacity-building and awareness-raising among practitioners. A number of speakers reported on capacity-building measures taken in their jurisdictions for law enforcement authorities and the judiciary. Specifically, some speakers recommended that the enactment of new legislation be accompanied by appropriate training measures.

20. A number of speakers referred to the value of existing regional and international instruments, including the Organized Crime Convention and the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention), and the need to enhance implementation of those instruments. Several speakers referred to the preparation of a second protocol to that Convention that would cover electronic evidence "in the cloud".

21. A number of speakers reiterated that new responses were needed, including a new universal or global legal instrument within the framework of the United Nations. Reference was made by a speaker to the draft United Nations convention on cooperation in combating cybercrime presented by his Government in 2017.

22. Many speakers highlighted the added value of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector as the only platform within the United Nations for the exchange of information with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

B. Workshop on criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels

23. The 1st meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 14 May 2018, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission and was moderated by a representative of the Australian Institute of Criminology, which is a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

24. An opening statement was made by the Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC. Presentations were made by panellists from Cardiff University, United Kingdom, the University of Leeds, United Kingdom, the University of Melbourne, Australia, the Monash University, Australia, Beijing Normal University, the Australian Institute of Criminology, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), the Korean Institute of Criminology, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, and UNODC. During the discussion, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation. Closing statements were made by the First Vice-Chair of the Commission and by the representative of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

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Rapporteur: Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

Addendum

Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions

1. At its 6th meeting, on 16 May 2018, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 4, which read as follows:

"Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

(a) Work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

(c) Working methods of the Commission;

(d) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters."

2. For its consideration of agenda item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/2-E/CN.15/2018/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/3-E/CN.15/2018/3);

(c) Note by the Executive Director on the adjustments to the consolidated budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/12-E/CN.15/2018/14).

3. The Director of the Division for Management made an introductory statement.

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4. Statements were made by the representatives of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Japan, the United States, China, Brazil and the United Kingdom.

5. The observers for Iraq and Algeria also made statements.

A. Deliberations

6. Several speakers expressed appreciation for the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC. They noted that the working group served as an important mechanism to enhance transparency and accountability and to enable a constructive dialogue between Member States and UNODC.

7. A number of speakers expressed appreciation for the targeted, specialized technical assistance of UNODC and underlined the importance of field-based programmes, as well as the need to continue and strengthen existing technical assistance programmes.

8. Several speakers expressed concern about the difficult financial situation faced by UNODC in view of the decrease in general-purpose funds and the concurrent increase in special-purpose funds. One speaker noted that UNODC should not become a donor-driven organization, as that would have a negative impact on the establishment of its priorities and the ownership of its core mandates. Some speakers expressed the view that the core activities should be funded from the regular budget.

9. Several speakers expressed support for the adjustments made by UNODC to the consolidated budget for the biennium 2018–2019 and, in that regard, welcomed the proposal to allocate programme support costs in a more flexible manner. UNODC was encouraged to continue its efforts to increase transparency in its dialogue with Member States during the budget-formulation and decision-making process.

10. Several speakers mentioned the need for a broader, more flexible and more transparent use of programme support cost funds at headquarters and field offices, as appropriate, and noted that such an approach would help to maintain the delivery of UNODC activities in the field. Reference was also made to the importance of close coordination between headquarters and field offices, with the aim of avoiding duplication of projects and promoting efficient and effective management.

11. UNODC was encouraged to continue to evaluate and report on the challenges affecting the financial viability of field offices, as well as project delivery and administrative practices, in particular full cost recovery implementation. A number of speakers encouraged UNODC to engage with Member States in a collaborative process on these budgetary issues.

12. Several speakers welcomed the Office's engagement with the reform agenda of the Secretary-General and asked to be kept informed as the process unfolded. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of UNODC to engage with Member States on issues related to the United Nations reform processes (management reform and reform of the development system), and it was proposed that a standing item on those reform processes be included in the agenda of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

13. Several speakers underscored the importance of research for the effective functioning of UNODC, while expressing support for the revised budget. One speaker called for greater discussion of research-related subjects at meetings of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC.

14. Several speakers acknowledged the efforts of UNODC to promote equitable geographical distribution and gender parity among staff. Several speakers highlighted the importance for the Office to make further efforts in that regard, including at the

most senior levels. The importance of doing so while bearing in mind Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations was also noted. UNODC was encouraged to implement its Gender Equality Strategy and to update it regularly.

B. Action taken by the Commission

15. At its 6th meeting, on 16 May 2018, the Commission adopted a resolution entitled "Budget for the biennium 2018–2019 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund", as contained in E/CN.7/2018/12-E/CN.15/2018/14, annex II (for the text of the resolution, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution [...]).

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Rapporteur: Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

Addendum

Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 16 and 17 May 2018, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

"Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

(a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;

(b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;

(e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies."

2. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/2-E/CN.15/2018/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption (E/CN.15/2018/4);

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(c) Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism (E/CN.15/2018/5);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (E/CN.15/2018/7);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2018/8);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/2017/17).

3. Introductory statements were made by the Chief of the Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, the Chief of the Corruption and Economic Crime Branch, the Chief a.i. of the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Chief of the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, China, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, the United States, Colombia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy.

5. Observers for Tunisia, Viet Nam, Algeria, Canada, Thailand, Lebanon, Iraq and Libya also made statements.

6. Observers for the League of Arab States and for the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders made statements.

7. The observer for the International Police Association made a statement.

A. Deliberations

1. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

8. Several speakers stated that transnational organized crime was a threat to security and expressed concern about the nexus between organized crime and terrorism. Many speakers reiterated that the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols were the principal legal tools in that context and called for the full use of their provisions on international cooperation.

9. Several speakers shared examples of their domestic implementation efforts and called upon States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols if they had not yet done so. Several speakers highlighted crimes of particular concern for which those instruments would provide a useful framework. Those crimes included cybercrime, trafficking in persons, including for organ removal, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in firearms.

10. Several speakers expressed their support for the establishment of a review mechanism for the Convention and its Protocols. One speaker expressed reservations about the proposal currently under consideration. Speakers stated that the dialogue should continue in the lead-up to and during the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties.

11. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance, capacity-building and research work undertaken by UNODC to support States in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. A call was made for increased funding from a more diverse pool of donors.

2. Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

12. Speakers reiterated their commitment to the Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and reported on the measures taken to implement the Convention.

13. They stressed that the Implementation Review Mechanism played an important role in their efforts to effectively implement the Convention and highlighted the transparent and impartial nature of the Mechanism. Some speakers highlighted the role of civil society in the Implementation Review Mechanism.

14. Many speakers stressed the importance of asset recovery and the need for effective international cooperation. They also underlined the central role of the Conference of the States Parties and its resolutions for generating and strengthening political will.

15. A number of speakers underlined the importance of the technical assistance provided by UNODC for implementing the Convention, including through the joint UNODC/World Bank Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.

3. Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

16. Speakers reiterated the commitment of their Governments to countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. A number of speakers expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided by UNODC on counter-terrorism matters and requested that the provision of technical assistance be further strengthened, in line with national and regional priorities. They also called for continued financial support to do so.

17. Some speakers described the efforts undertaken by their Governments to counter terrorism and called for joint action and enhanced international counter-terrorism cooperation. The importance of public-private partnerships was also mentioned.

18. A number of speakers called for action to address specific issues, including addressing the drivers of terrorism, nuclear terrorism, the links between terrorism and organized crime, the misuse of the Internet by terrorist groups, and foreign terrorist fighters.

19. The negative impact of terrorism on development was noted, as was the need for a balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

4. Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters

20. States were called upon to fully implement the Organized Crime Convention, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, which together formed the international framework for effectively preventing and combating those crimes.

21. The importance of sharing information on the protection of victims and the safe return of trafficked victims was highlighted, as was the importance of a victim-centred and trauma-informed approach to prosecutions.

22. One speaker stated that UNODC was one of the most important partners in the fight against trafficking in persons. The Commission, being the forum within the United Nations system for law enforcement and criminal justice policy, was called upon to take a leadership role in strengthening the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, in particular to avoid duplication, enhance active cooperation between United Nations organizations and maximize donor support.

5. Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

23. The contributions made by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to the crime prevention and criminal justice agenda were highlighted. Reference was made to a number of recent activities undertaken by the institutes, including the development and sharing of knowledge on topics such as corruption, violence against women and children, restorative justice, access to justice and the prevention of radicalization and terrorism. The work that they were undertaking in the areas of research and capacity-building was mentioned, as were their contributions to the preparations for the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice. One speaker encouraged all institutes of the network to continue utilizing all data collected and published by UNODC.

B. Action taken

24. At its 8th meeting, on 17 May, the Commission decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of UNICRI (E/CN.15/2018/8), which had been prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board of Trustees taken at its meeting held on 25 and 26 October 2017 in order to report to the Council, through the Commission, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 3 (e), of the statute of the Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

25. At the same meeting, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that Suzanne Hayden (United States) be appointed to the UNICRI Board of Trustees.

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Draft report

Rapporteur: Jawad Ali (Pakistan)

Addendum

Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 17 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled "Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2018/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the expert group meeting on restorative justice in criminal matters (E/CN.15/2018/13);

(c) Conference room paper entitled "UNODC input for United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities" (E/CN.15/2018/CRP.2);

(d) Conference room paper on the outcome of the cross-regional seminar on "Access to legal aid in criminal justice systems: quality assurance, holistic services and equity in access", held in Guangzhou City, China, 24–25 January, 2018 (E/CN.15/2018/CRP.4).

2. The Chief of the Justice Section of UNODC made an introductory statement.

3. Statements were made by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, the Republic of Korea, China, the United States and Chile. Statements were also made by the observers for Finland, Kuwait, Canada, Thailand, Algeria and Norway.

5. Statements were also made by the observers for the United Nations Children's Fund (on behalf of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children), the

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Academic Council on the United Nations System and the Organization of the Families of Asia and the Pacific.

Deliberations

6. Many speakers highlighted the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice for ensuring sustainable development and achieving the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Goal 16. They stressed the central role of the Sustainable Development Goals in promoting the rule of law and ensuring fair, humane and effective criminal justice systems. Many speakers made specific reference to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). A number of speakers reported on measures taken to translate and disseminate those sets of rules and use them as a basis for standardized training programmes in the criminal justice systems of their countries. Some speakers underlined the exclusive mandate of the Commission to develop and update those standards and norms.

7. Speakers described national initiatives to improve prison conditions, address prison overcrowding, ensure respect for the human dignity of prisoners and promote the social reintegration of offenders, in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules. National initiatives to promote alternatives to imprisonment and access to legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process were also described.

8. A number of speakers highlighted the value of restorative justice approaches in addressing the needs of victims of crime and ensuring offenders' accountability and promoting their reintegration into their communities. The value of restorative justice in ensuring access to justice for indigenous persons, both as offenders and as victims, was also mentioned, as was its potential for resolving the problem of overrepresentation of indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system.

9. A number of speakers reported on their Governments' initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against children. They shared their concerns about the recruitment and exploitation of children by extremist groups and highlighted the crucial role of the justice sector in protecting the rights of children.

10. The need for increased efforts to end pervasive violence against women was also stressed. Speakers suggested the importance of establishing national mechanisms to collect data on, monitor and report on violence against women, including femicide.

11. Many speakers expressed their appreciation for the Office's efforts to provide technical assistance to Member States on the application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, commended the tools and programmes developed for that purpose, and called for sufficient resources to be allocated to the Office to support crime prevention and criminal justice reform.

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Addendum

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

1. At its 8th meeting, on 17 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2018/2-E/CN.15/2018/2);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on world crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/2018/10);

(c) Report on the meeting of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018 (E/CN.15/2018/12).

2. The Chief of the Crime Research Section of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs of UNODC made an introductory statement.

3. Statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, China, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, the United States, Mexico and Colombia.

4. Statements were also made by the observers for Iraq, Algeria, Norway, Thailand and Canada.

5. The observers for the Friends World Committee for Consultation and Penal Reform International made statements.

Deliberations

6. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of consistent and comparable data collection at the national, regional and global levels. Data collection was considered essential to inform evidence-based policy development with a view to achieving sustainable development and building peaceful and just societies. The value

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of data disaggregated by sex and age was noted. The incipient work of the Technical Advisory Group on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes was noted with appreciation. Reference was also made to the work of the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice.

7. A number of speakers expressed their concern about the global increase in wildlife crime and its links to organized crime and money-laundering. Some speakers reported on successful regulatory and enforcement measures and underlined the importance of international law enforcement cooperation.

8. Some speakers called upon the international community to urgently step up efforts in the fight against the illicit trade in cultural property, as part of a comprehensive strategy towards tackling traditional and emerging forms of crime that was in line with relevant Security Council resolutions.

9. One speaker mentioned the inefficiency of the current international regulatory regime against transnational crime relating to the timber and fishing industries. Environmental crime, which according to one speaker accounted for the fourth largest illegal economy globally, and its links to security and human and social development were also mentioned.

10. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of data collection for evidence-based policy measures in relation to cybercrime. Concern was expressed that, while global figures generally suggested decreasing crime rates, dark figures, in particular those relating to cybercrime, remained high. A speaker mentioned that cybercrime currently accounted for nearly one third of total crimes in his country, and reported on national efforts taken by his Government to prevent and combat that type of crime.

11. Other emerging crimes referred to included the smuggling of migrants, work-related crime, firearms trafficking, illegal mining and trafficking in precious metals. While a number of speakers called for the development of new international legal instruments, a number of other speakers called for the enhancement of the implementation of existing instruments.

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Addendum

Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. At its 9th meeting, on 17 May 2018, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/2018/11);

(b) Conference room paper containing the discussion guide for the Fourteenth Congress (E/CN.15/2018/CRP.1).

2. An introductory statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat.

3. The representative of Japan, the country that was to host the Fourteenth Congress, made a statement that included an audiovisual presentation about the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. Statements were also made by the representatives of China, Indonesia, the United States and Italy.

4. The observers for Kuwait, Costa Rica, Qatar, Thailand and Algeria also made statements.

5. The observer for the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders made a statement.

6. The observer for the Japan Federation of Bar Associations also made a statement.

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Deliberations

7. All speakers recognized the significant role of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice and their inherent capacity to shape international and domestic policy in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Speakers also thanked the Government of Japan for its outstanding organizational and substantive preparations for the Fourteenth Congress. The completion of negotiations on the Doha Declaration prior to the Thirteenth Congress was noted as a good practice that should be replicated during preparations for the Fourteenth Congress.

8. The representative of Japan informed the Commission of his Government's decision to organize a youth forum prior to the Fourteenth Congress and said that the modalities of the organization of the forum would be brought to the attention of the Commission at its twenty-eighth session. He commended the Secretariat on the well-balanced content of the discussion guide and requested its prompt finalization so that it could serve as the basis for discussions at the regional preparatory meetings. He also provided substantive feedback on the content of the discussion guide.

9. The representative of Costa Rica reiterated her Government's intention to host the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Fourteenth Congress in 2019, following previous practice.

10. Owing to the unique timing of the Fourteenth Congress in relation to the lifespan of the Sustainable Development Goals, many speakers noted that the Congress would provide an opportune occasion to go beyond discussions of traditional manifestations of crime and to discuss new and emerging forms of crime within a broader context. Furthermore, one speaker noted that transparent and effective crime prevention and criminal justice systems were no longer sufficient on their own, and that the effective participation of all sectors of society was crucial in order to prevent crime and violence.

11. Several speakers reported on their national efforts to implement the Doha Declaration, in which Member States had underscored the fundamental importance of the rule of law to sustainable development. In that context, one speaker noted the ongoing work of UNODC in implementing the Doha Declaration in the areas of strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in justice systems, fostering the rehabilitation and social integration of prisoners and preventing youth crime through sport, and through the Education for Justice initiative.